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WEATHER - PARIS: Wednesday, overcast with rain. 50-55 (50-55). LONDON: Wednesday, overcast with rain. 45-55 (45-55). CHAMBERLAIN: Wednesday, overcast with rain. 45-55 (45-55). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. 50-60 (50-60).

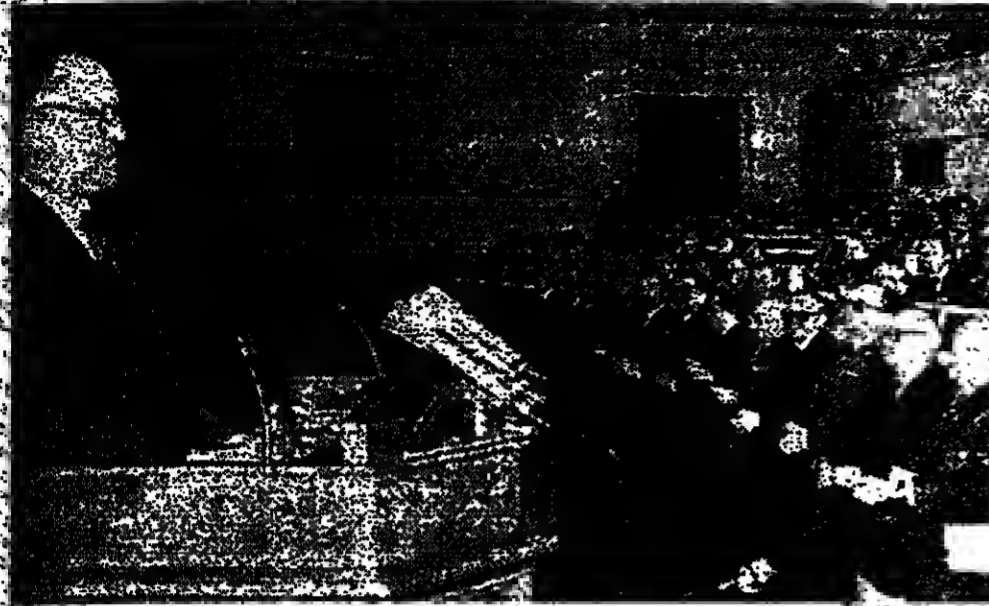
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1981

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Polish Union Sets Strike Dates, But Seeks Talks With Authorities



Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist leader, addressing an official farmers group at a congress Tuesday in Warsaw. He urged "moderation and common sense" and warned against strikes.

By John Darnon New York Times Service WARSAW — The independent trade union Solidarity on Tuesday called a four-hour warning strike for Friday and an open-ended general strike to begin the following Tuesday as a protest against police violence in Bydgoszcz last week and the refusal of authorities to do anything about it.

But the union's national leadership, finishing up a turbulent, two-day meeting in Bydgoszcz, made it clear that the actions would be called off if talks scheduled Wednesday with the deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, prove satisfactory.

The government, which has opposed these demands in the past, could not easily accede to them now. On Sunday, five hours of talks between Mr. Rakowski and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, aimed at settling the crisis over Bydgoszcz, made no headway.

The crisis arose after last Thursday's police raid in which more than 20 union activists were beaten while being evicted from a local council meeting hall in the orthodox city. Three were seriously injured.

The television news reported Tuesday that the chairman of the council meeting, Edward Berger, had offered his resignation. Solidarity is not likely to be satisfied by this alone, however, since it is demanding the dismissal of higher officials, including the deputy governor, local police chief and local party first secretary.

King Asks Restraint After Army Deploys Units in Basque Region

By James M. Markham New York Times Service MADRID — Following a government decision to deploy limited units to the troubled Basque region, King Juan Carlos urged the army's top military commanders to exercise extraordinary discipline to retain their discipline and refrain from impulsive responses to a stepped-up terrorist drive.

"It should remain clear that this is not aimed at establishing a military influence that will condition indirectly national political activities," the king declared. "On the contrary, we should try, instead, to assure that politics is not obsessed by military influences after the grave events of Feb. 23 — but that the sentiments of those to the armed forces are known and weighed."

Some Basque politicians had feared that to appease the military after ETA's assassination of two colonels this month, Mr. Calvo Sotelo would immediately declare a state of alarm in the north, suspending constitutional guarantees and virtually closing down the infant home-rule institutions there.

The first full-dress gathering of supreme councils of the navy and air force, King Carlos, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, warned country's 21 highest officers of fresh Basque terrorist offenses aimed at splitting their ranks. "What nerves crack and what is lost," he said, "is necessary to move with de- pressing from a patient de- cision to an energetic offensive."

In spite of the king's words, Mr. Calvo Sotelo has been tacking swiftly toward positions heartily approved by the military. He has called on the parliament to pass urgently legislation that will enhance respect for the national flag, give detailed content to constitutional provisions for states of alarm, exception and siege, and tighten anti-terrorist legislation.

But the premier, for the moment, has chosen a gradualist course, although the reading of legislation to cover emergency situations suggests that he is ready to take tougher measures if he deems them necessary.

Tension and Despair Take Toll in Poland

By John Darnon New York Times Service WARSAW — For the first time since Poland embarked on its roller-coaster crisis almost nine months ago, tension is high here.

Even in December, when the United States and its allies were alarmed over possible Soviet intervention, Poles carried on with an attitude that all would work out somehow. Now, there is a general sense of despair.

Certainly the specter of inter-vention is one factor. The latest crisis over police brutality in Bydgoszcz coincides, perhaps not coincidentally, with large-scale Warsaw Pact maneuvers.

Each night the television screen is filled with images of Polish and Soviet forces in action. Poles are well aware that similar exercises preceded the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who in the past has chided Western journalists for harping on the intervention question, reportedly raised it himself in talks Sunday with unionists. He told the leaders of the trade union movement Solidarity that their actions were courting disaster and could bring in Soviet tanks.

fully mixing praise for loyalty shown during the Feb. 23 attempt and exhortation to discipline, King Juan Carlos, wearing a brown general's uniform, called for a dialogue between Spain's military and civilian leaders. Mr. Calvo Sotelo and Minister Alberto Oliart led the session.



Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist leader, addressing an official farmers group at a congress on Tuesday in Warsaw. He urged "moderation and common sense" and warned against strikes.

Basque Suspects Detained

MADRID (Reuters) — Security forces detained Basque separatist suspects in the northern region Tuesday within hours of the decision to use the military for the first time in the fight against Basque political violence.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bydgoszcz coincides, perhaps not coincidentally, with large-scale Warsaw Pact maneuvers. Each night the television screen is filled with images of Polish and Soviet forces in action.

Different Slant

But the Polish fears, while no less apocalyptic than those in the West, have a different slant. There is great anxiety here about "social conflict," which is a euphemism for the sort of civil war that would break out if Solidarity's 10 million workers came into open conflict with the government's security forces — the regular police, the secret police and the army.

The Last Chance

His appeal for 90 days of peace was taken more as a call for national reconciliation than as a moratorium on strikes. He was, as Mr. Walesa said, "the last chance."

U.S. Plan Reported to Set \$500 Million for Pakistan

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has tentatively decided to offer Pakistan \$500 million in military and economic assistance for the next fiscal year, according to administration officials.

Neutrals Draft Madrid Review

MADRID — Neutral and non-aligned states are drafting a final report in an attempt to break deadlock at the European security conference here, Swiss chief of mission Guido Brunner said Tuesday.



Saudis, OPEC Seen Heading for Showdown

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies appear to be lining up for an all-out struggle with non-OPEC members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries who have been opposing Saudi plans for a long-term pact to stabilize oil prices.

For the first time in years, a coalition first, the analysts said, there is little likelihood of the Saudi oil plan ever being adopted by OPEC "radicals" like Libya, Algeria and Iran, which until recently had been pushing for ever higher prices and charging the maximum the market will bear.

On the other hand, if Saudi Arabia decides to maintain its production at the current level, the highest prices are almost equally certain to continue to decline, given the state of the market.

The main problem confronting the Saudis and their allies, according to oil analysts, is making an accurate prediction of world oil demands and supplies over the coming six to nine months in the midst of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Analysts in the United States say that the main point of discussion at a secret meeting of Saudi Arabia and three other Gulf states last week in the Saudi coastal capital of Jidda was the state of the world oil market and prospects for pressing home Saudi plans at the OPEC meeting that will open in Geneva on April 25.

Accounting for about 40 percent of OPEC production, Saudi Arabia currently enjoys enormous leverage over the market and its oil-producing colleagues. If it were to cut back sharply, however, sagging oil prices would almost certainly jump up once again. This is what happened in the spring of 1979, when the Saudi government sud-

denly decreased daily production by 1 million barrels, sending prices spiraling upward by more than \$10 a barrel in a few months.

The two warring nations are now exporting around 1.5 million barrels a day, down about 2 million from their combined prewar production but steadily inching upward. But the expected resumption of the war on a larger scale once the rainy season ends next month could involve attacks on oil installations that would once again cripple production.

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Reagan Struggle

A recent series of inconsistent public statements has renewed a struggle over control of foreign policy in the Reagan administration, high-level officials say, Page 2.

Zimbabwe Pledges

Western nations pledged tens of millions of dollars of new aid to Zimbabwe, in response to pleas for \$2 billion, Page 4.

TOMORROW

Terrorist Aid

There is now extensive evidence that for the last decade the Soviet Union and its surrogates have provided support for terrorists around the world. Claire Sterling says in a book soon to be published in the United States. An article adapted from the book will appear Thursday in Insights.

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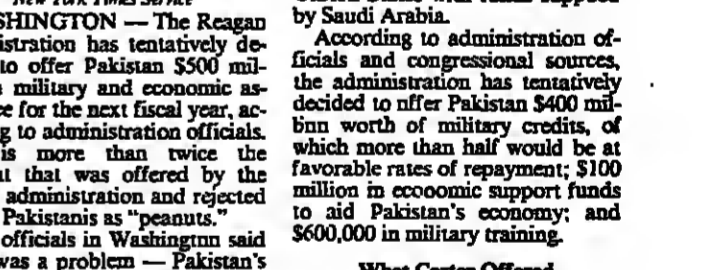
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Infantry units landing from helicopters in Warsaw Pact maneuvers currently taking place in Poland. Details, Page 2.



Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck (in 1947 photo), the British commander who fought Rommel in the African desert, has died in Morocco on 96. Page 4.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said last week that he believed it was important to remove Pakistan's sense of "insecurity" by offering substantial assistance and that this might have the indirect effect of persuading Pakistan to avoid detaching an nuclear device.

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Some officials said that Pakistan might be deterred from such a move only if the United States offered to rewrite its 1959 security pledge to Pakistan in such a way as to promise to come to Pakistan's defense in case of an attack from India. The 1959 pledge commits the United States only if Pakistan is attacked by a Communist country.

# Common Market's Summit Ends With Call for Food Aid to Poland

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — European Economic Community leaders ended a summit meeting Tuesday by calling for an urgent response to Poland's request for more food aid and pressing for a speedy end to bitter internal disputes on fish and farm price policies.

A statement by the 10 leaders said their governments were ready to contribute to the recovery of Poland's economy. There would be "serious consequences for the future of international relations" if the West did not heed Poland's appeal for help, they added.

In Warsaw, Stanislaw Kamia, the Communist Party leader, said Tuesday that Poland's foreign debts totaled \$27 billion. "We have at present debts of \$27 billion, and we must draw further credits," he said in a speech reported by the news agency PAP.

The two-day summit in Maastricht yielded no substantial progress on Common Market policies on fishing and farm prices. There were acrimonious exchanges centering on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and the heads of government were able to report only that they had referred the disputes back to their ministers.

However, Mrs. Thatcher and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said at separate press conferences that there was a general political will to conclude an overall fishing policy. The issue is blocking a community fishing pact with Canada.

"We must wait and see if this will be transformed into fact," the French leader said.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany left in a disappointed mood. He told journalists there was no point in negotiating agreements which were not kept by everyone.

Failure to solve the fishing dispute could have more serious repercussions, Mr. Schmidt said that when EEC leaders decided last May to reduce Britain's contribu-

# U.S. Aides Report Renewed Foreign Policy Struggle

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A recent series of inconsistent public statements has renewed a struggle over control of foreign policy in the Reagan administration, according to high-level officials.

The officials said Monday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had met privately with President Reagan several times, apparently to reinforce his role as the president's dominant foreign policy adviser and to object to what he regards as encroachments on his responsibilities.

Leading officials said that the White House has deliberately moved Vice President Bush into a more active and visible role in foreign policy after some presidential aides became concerned about Mr. Haig's developing authority and disaffection with preparations for Mr. Reagan's recent trip to Canada.

At a Cabinet meeting March 5, the president announced that Mr. Bush would be in charge of preparations for the Western economic summit meeting scheduled for July in Canada, a responsibility previously in State Department hands.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, James S. Brady, said that the White House would announce later this week that Mr. Bush was also being named to head the administration's crisis management committee.

Mr. Haig and his senior State Department advisers were reported to be particularly concerned about the added role for Mr. Bush, feeling that it would be a mistake to separate the normal running of foreign policy from the handling of sudden crises.

Mr. Haig joined Mr. Reagan and his senior aides at their normal morning briefing at the White House on Monday for a session that lasted close to 40 minutes, much longer than usual, officials said. They declined to say whether Mr. Haig raised questions about the foreign policy setup or whether he stayed afterward to talk privately with the president — as he reportedly has several times lately.

In past administrations, crisis management has been supervised by presidential advisers on national security affairs. But senior White House officials reportedly favored putting Mr. Bush in charge to avoid elevating either Mr. Haig or Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, at the other's expense. Their objective, they said, was to avoid a repetition of past feuding between the White House and State Department.

Public Statements

A White House official said that a presidential order setting up the foreign policy machinery, under discussion within the administration since Inauguration Day, had not yet been issued but would probably be signed by Mr. Reagan Thursday. There were indications that Mr. Haig still hoped to persuade the president to reconsider his plan to have Mr. Bush head crisis management.

Both White House and State Department officials were known also to feel that measures were needed quickly to prevent repetition of several public statements by government officials that have embarrassed the administration.

In particular, officials were concerned about a speech by Mr. Allen last week criticizing a rising tide of pacifism in Western Europe and singling out Britain's Labor Party. Also annoying was a press interview given last week by an Allen aide, Richard E. Pipes, in which he suggested that unless the Soviet Union changed its ways, there might ultimately be no alternative but war between East and West.

The White House officially disavowed the remarks by Mr. Pipes. Although the Polish-born former Harvard professor was known to feel that his comments had been distorted in press reports, both White House and State Department officials tried to have Mr. Bush head crisis management. These officials also commented privately Monday that Mr. Haig's efforts to implicate Allen with West European leaders. The remarks were not viewed, however, and Mr. Allen said Monday that they were inconsistent with the press views.

Senior White House officials said that they were discussing with Mr. Allen the possibility of future press copies of future speeches to Mr. Haig and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger. Cabinet members in newly exchanged advance of their policy statements effort to "speak with one voice" on foreign policy.

"This Allen speech, I think, would lead to the kind of process," a Reagan adviser, who asks to be named, said Monday. "Frankly, it's probably a point, because he's not good at making that many speeches."



**Yugoslav Crash Toll Up**  
The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The death toll in the passenger train hit by a landslide Sunday has risen to 38, more than double the first estimates, and more dead are feared, officials reported Tuesday.

# Warsaw Pact Forces Stage Landing, Battles in Poland

New York Times Service

BERLIN — At a time of new tension in Poland, Warsaw Pact forces have staged a landing operation along the country's Baltic coast and held war games at several other sites on Polish territory, according to reports published by the East German Communist Party.

Neues Deutschland, the official party paper, said on Monday that the landing on Poland's northwest coast, involved Soviet, East German and Polish units. It took place Sunday as part of the Eastern-bloc maneuvers that began last week.

The maneuvers have been officially billed as a joint command staff exercise designed to test communications between Soviet, East German, Polish and Czechoslovak forces. An earlier announcement said operations would take place on the territory of all four countries, but so far Poland has been the center of activity.

Mock Battles

Neues Deutschland carried a front-page picture of Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the Soviet commander of Warsaw Pact forces, with the East German defense minister, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, the Polish premier and defense minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and several other high officers. The caption said they were watching mock battles at a training field in southwestern Poland.

The newspaper said the exercise involved tanks, missiles and motorized infantry. The force commanders also inspected Polish troops at various sites around the country to study staff communications. It was not clear whether Czechoslovak units were involved, but the defense minister of Czechoslovakia, Gen. Martin Dzur, was listed as taking part in the inspection tour.

Gen. Hoffmann said that the maneuvers were aimed at perfecting cooperation among the Warsaw Pact forces "in order to safeguard the Socialist achievements against all attacks by the imperialists."

The Warsaw Pact exercise caused concern in Washington when it was announced this month, but the Soviet Union sought to allay Western fears by saying that the maneuvers involved only token units, used to demonstrate staff planning, and would stay far below the figure of 25,000 men. Under the 1975 Helsinki convention on European security, maneuvers with more troops than that must be announced to the other side in advance.

# 10.3% Jobless in Britain Highest Rate Since 19

The Associated Press

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain has risen in March for the 10th consecutive month to a new post-1930s peak of 10.3 percent, the government said Tuesday.

The jobless total went up by 21,418, to 2,484,712. In February, 10.2 percent of the 24.1 million persons in the work force were without a job. In the United States, the latest unemployment figure is 7.3 percent, the lowest rate in 10 months, with 7.8 million Americans out of work.

The British figure for March represents an increase of just over 1 million from a year ago. Critics have accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government of deliberately using unemployment to bring down inflation.

The employment spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, Eric Varley, called the figures "shocking" and said they "underline the appalling collapse of the government's economic policies."

Inflation at 12.5%

In the past year, the rate of inflation has eased from around 20 percent to a current annual rate of 12.5 percent under Mrs. Thatcher's monetarist strategy of cutting state spending and borrowing, while keeping interest rates high. The latest U.S. inflation rate is 12.7 percent.

Len Murray, general of the Trades Union, said: "Month by month we see more and more thrown out of jobs, cost to their human, national economy. He said his organization protest 'the ravenous government's policies.'

# Train Thief Is Picked Up In Barbados

Associated Press

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Ronald Biggs, the convicted "great train robber" whose kidnapping from a Rio de Janeiro bar was denounced as a hoax to gain publicity for his forthcoming memoirs, has been found on a disabled yacht drifting off Barbados, and British authorities are moving to extradite him, Barbados officials said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Brazilian diplomatic mission in Barbados said the fugitive had asked to be taken back to Brazil, where he had been living.

Officials in Barbados said Mr. Biggs was kidnapped March 16 from a Rio de Janeiro restaurant, put into a canvas bag and flown 2,000 miles on a private jet to Belton, where he was placed on a chartered boat bound for Antigua.

The officials tentatively identified his abductors as agents of a London-based security concern. They said five men on the yacht with Mr. Biggs — four Britons and one American — were being detained along with the fugitive. British press reports said the chief purported kidnappers were three former members of Britain's crack anti-terrorist unit, the Special Air Services, working for a London company that provides bodyguards for businessmen and celebrities.

Some British press reports said the supposed kidnappers had planned the abduction with Mr. Biggs and hoped to sell their story to the British press.

# Space Shuttle Launch Postponed Yet

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The launch of the beleaguered shuttle has been pushed back a few more days for safety reasons. FBI has joined an investigation into the possibility that prime contractor balked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Two key fuel-loading tests were postponed from Monday day, pushing the tentative April 7 launch date back at least officials said. The tests were delayed to allow printing of a new prelaunch safety procedures, said George Page, director of operations at the Kennedy Space Center.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Rockwell International co the FBI is investigating the possibility of overcharges. "NA the Department of Justice to come in and look at the Rockwell spokesman Earl Blount said Monday.

# Marchais Rejects Backing Socialist Candidates

Paris

PARIS — French presidential candidate Georges Marchais said Monday that he would never back a wholly Socialist government.

Mr. Marchais, making his first television appearance of his campaign Monday night, hit back at Mr. Mitterrand's broadcast last week that the Socialists, if elected, would form a government without the Communists.

"Who will be governed?" asked Mr. Marchais, who broke an electoral pact with Mr. Mitterrand broke down in Paris. "We will not support a government in which we have Francois Mitterrand is elected, he must immediately form a coalition of Socialists and Communists."

# West German Police Move Against Neo-Nazis

United Press International

BONN — West German police Tuesday launched a drive against neo-Nazi propaganda imported from the States and Canada in coordinated nationwide raids on Sunday.

A spokesman for justice authorities in Stuttgart said the raids followed public opinion surveys made last week in anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism in West Germany, after Jürgen Schmude promised tough action against neo-Nazis in a speech to parliament last week.

# Cosmonauts to Work 1 Week on Satellite

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two cosmonauts who docked their Soyuz-3 with the Salyut-6 orbital station Monday will return to Earth Tuesday.

Mongolian cosmonaut Jurgedemidiyn Gurmagsa, 33, flight commander, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 38, blasted off from central Asia on Sunday in their two-man Soyuz-39 spacecraft. They were accompanied by Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savitskiy, who had been in orbit since last week.

Tass said the four cosmonauts will carry out a series of technical, biological and medical experiments and survey natural resources before Col. Dzhanibekov and Capt. Gurmagsa return to Earth on Sunday.

# Polisario Forces Attack Moroccan Garrison

Reuters

RABAT — A Polisario Front guerrilla force estimated to have 1,000 men attacked a Moroccan garrison on Tuesday at Oued el-Djebel, 20 miles from the Mauritania frontier.

In a message to Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta, who was in a Arab League meeting, the government said that came from Mauritania territory, the Moroccan officials said. Meanwhile, a special Mauritania court condemned to death Tuesday for their part in the attempted coup March 19, Col. Mohammed Ould Abdel Kader, Lt. Col. Ahmed Sidi, Lt. Niang Mustapha and Lt. Doucou Sek.

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Handwritten Arabic text: "سكنا من الاجل"

# Salvador Rebels Call 24-Hour Cease-Fire

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**SAN SALVADOR**— Leftist guerrillas ordered a unilateral 24-hour cease-fire Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of San Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop. But the army pressed its offensive against guerrillas entrenched in the northern mountains and towns.

In Britain, Ireland and West Germany, government, opposition, religious and youth groups urged the Reagan administration to halt arms shipments and press for a negotiated end to the fighting.

In Washington, the United States announced Tuesday it would give El Salvador an additional \$63.5 million in economic assistance this year to help to strengthen its war-scarred economy, subject to congressional approval.

The increase would raise to \$126.5 million the amount of economic aid provided by the United States this year, almost twice what former President Jimmy Carter recommended.

"It's an expression of faith in the government," said William J. Dyess, the State Department spokesman. He said the aid would be provided unconditionally. The administration previously announced an increase of \$25 million in military aid, raising the total military assistance for the year to \$35.4 million.

Catholic clergymen throughout El Salvador were to hold memorial services Tuesday for Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, an outspoken defender of human rights and opponent of U.S. military aid to the ruling junta.

While celebrating Mass last March 24, the archbishop was shot through the heart by a sharpshooter, who was never caught. Extreme rightists were blamed.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, a coalition of five of the six anti-government guerrilla groups, announced Monday that it would stop all but defensive fighting Tuesday in commemoration of Archbishop Romero's death.

Military sources, meanwhile, reported continued fighting between guerrillas and troops in the mountainous northern region of the Central American country, where the government has been pressing

a campaign for three weeks to track down and wipe out the guerrillas.

The sources said the fighting was heaviest Monday around Ciudad Victoria, 42 miles north of the capital.

A spokesman for the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission said Monday that 5,300 people had been killed since Jan. 1 in the power struggle. At least 13,000 were killed last year, according to the commission.

There were these other developments on the anniversary of Archbishop Romero's death:

• In Dublin, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Monday that the Irish government, backed by opposition leaders, had resisted top-level pressure from Washington to modify its criticism of U.S. policies in El Salvador.

• In Hannover, West Germany, about 100 youths occupied the U.S. cultural center Monday to protest U.S. policy toward El Salvador, police said.

• On British television, Michael Foot, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Monday it was "wrong as well as evil" for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to have endorsed U.S. policy in El Salvador during her recent visit to the United States.

• The British relief agency Oxfam said Monday in London that more than 300 relief workers had been killed by Salvadoran government forces in the past 12 months. The agency said most of the nine aid projects it was supporting in El Salvador a year ago had been suspended or closed down.

# U.S. Miners Study New Agreement

## Coal Union Leaders May Avoid Walkout

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON**— The United Mine Workers' bargaining council considered a new three-year coal contract Tuesday amid indications that the union's leadership might sidestep its "no contract, no work" tradition to avert a nationwide strike set for Friday.

The UMW's 39-member bargaining council was convened to vote on the proposed settlement, reached Monday by union negotiators and representatives of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

The union president, Sam Church Jr., was expected to broach the possibility of seeking an extension of the current pact, which expires at midnight Friday, in order to keep 160,000 UMW members on the job during the ratification process, which could last as long as 10 days.

The tentative settlement provides an increase in wages and benefits of 36 percent over three years, substantially less than the union's target—51 percent.

**Major Concessions**

On a host of other issues, however, the union won major concessions from management. These included the industry's retreat on attempts to put mines on a seven-day production schedule and efforts to overhaul the existing pension system.

When the settlement was announced Monday, Mr. Church said a show strike was certain because of the no-contract, no-work tradition.

Later in the day, however, he said: "I think it would probably be better for us to go ahead and work. I can't see really anything positive happening by having a three or four-day strike that you really wouldn't need to have."

Only in World War II—when the nation was critically in need of coal—did union miners work after their contract expired.

Mr. Church said he didn't know whether the bargaining council would agree to extending the current pact. "I would agree to go



O.J. Tolbert smiled as he left a mine in Winifrede, W.Va., after a tentative accord was set by the coal industry and the United Mine Workers.

along with it if the rest of the board did, and providing the operators would say for these four or five days [starting Friday] everything would be retroactive," he said.

A strike seemed virtually assured when contract talks collapsed last week, thus making it impossible for any new pact to be ratified with a vote by the rank and file by the Friday deadline.

**Opposition Expressed**

Some UMW leaders already have expressed opposition to the change in union strategy, while others have embraced it.

It was not immediately known how the wage and benefits package would break down in each year of the new pact. A typical miner now earns \$10.10 an hour.

The industry also had sought to replace the industry's multi-employer pension pool with individual, company-by-company plans and to open the mines on Sundays to increase output.

Mr. Church said the pension issue would be studied by union and industry representatives. Asked if the new contract would allow mining on Sundays, he replied, "No."

He said that the pact was "decent," and better than the one the union got at the end of a 111-day coal strike three years ago. He said he felt UMW members would accept it. But there was no assurance that the bargaining council, which has a history of asserting its independence, would automatically approve the pact.

# Old Tensions Arise Again As Quebec Elections Near

By Henry Giniger  
New York Times Service

**MONTREAL**— With the campaign for the April 13 elections for a new government in Quebec a week old, many of the tensions that bedevil this French-speaking province and Canadian society have come to the surface and embittered the debate. Quebec's premier, Rene Levesque, is telling the voters he is not a racist, and the Liberal Party leader, Claude Ryan, is telling them he is not a traitor.

Mr. Levesque is fighting to keep his Parti Quebecois in power despite the defeat in a referendum last May of his proposal to negotiate Quebec's sovereignty. He has consequently been talking little about his party's fundamental goal.

But in almost evangelical tones, he talks constantly of his confidence in Quebec's "capacity, competence, oot to mendon its natural talent, to solve all the problems it has to face better than anyone acting in its place."

The nationalist tone of Mr. Levesque's appeal for support among the French-speaking majority has a strong flavor of the unsuccessful referendum campaign he waged last year, although he and his party have laid aside the goal of independence for now and have promised not to hold another referendum during a new term. Mr. Levesque has instead stressed his government's record of social reform, its plans for economic development and such promises as one made last week to help young families to own a home through low-cost government loans.

But Mr. Ryan's Liberals are believed to hold a lead up to this point, largely because of the popular rejection of the sovereignty goal.

**'No Faith in Canada'**

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Quebecois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted on in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Levesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

Mr. Levesque suggests, is "the old guard" in the Liberal Party that represents the economically powerful English-speaking establishment in Quebec. That group, he says, "seeks to bring us back to the time when a minority dominated and the majority let itself be walked over."

"There is nothing racist in that," Mr. Levesque added, in response to criticism that he was dividing Quebec's population into two racial categories.

In answer, Mr. Ryan says the Liberals want "a Quebec for everybody." He complained in Sherbrooke of insinuations that he was a traitor to French-speaking Quebecers and the leader of "the party of the English-speakers." He warned that when the Parti Quebecois claimed a monopoly on patriotism, it prepared the way, without wanting to, for a single-party state.

Another of Mr. Ryan's masters, according to Mr. Levesque, is Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal government. Mr. Levesque accuses the government of trying to take away powers and rights from Quebec through proposals to establish a new constitution. Quebec and seven other provinces are seeking to defeat the proposals.

# Colombia Cuts Ties to Cuba, Leging Aid to Guerrillas

**The Associated Press**  
**BOGOTA**— President Julio Turbay Ayala, citing alleged interference in Colombia's affairs, has suspended relations with Cuba and recalled Colombian diplomats from Havana.

He said that the eight Cuban units posted in Colombia leave within "a reasonable" time.

Nationally broadcast speeches by Mr. Turbay Ayala said that Cuba had trained and equipped almost 100 guerrillas earlier this month entering Colombia near its border with Ecuador.

**Hostile Behavior**

A government announced last week that those arrested included leaders of the April 19 Movement, M-19, Colombia's most guerrilla group.

Colombia, which has relations with all Socialist countries, is by reasons that have nothing to do with the Cuban government ideology but by its hostile or to suspend from today its as with the government of [Fidel] Castro due to re-chargeable only to that count.

Mr. Turbay Ayala said he have been involved in an ive that seemed to have cho- ntral America and the Car- as its victims," he added. "However, we see with ar- and concern that the geo- orbit has widened. While

we are unable to point out its limits, having seen what has happened in Colombia, we [believe that we] should warn our neighbors."

**Cuban Denial**

**HAVANA (Reuters)**— Cuba denied Tuesday charges that it had armed and aided leftist guerrillas in Colombia and said that country's decision to break off diplomatic relations was a "new imperialist plot."

An official statement said that Cuba had not given any weapons either directly or indirectly to the M-19 guerrillas or any other Colombian revolutionary organization.

The statement added that Cuba sympathized with those who fought imperialist domination and said it was no secret that many revolutionaries from Latin America had been granted asylum in Cuba.

**Communists Assailed**  
**WASHINGTON (AP)**— The "worldwide Communist group" is giving high priority to fomenting anti-American demonstrations because of U.S. involvement in El Salvador, the State Department's leading official for Latin America said Monday.

"Everywhere, we see a well-orchestrated effort by the ... Communist parties and those associated with them to bring out the people, particularly young people, to demonstrate on this question," John A. Bushnell, acting assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

# Mexico Acts to Curb Bodyguards' Bravado

**By Alan Riding**  
**New York Times Service**  
**MEXICO CITY**— As the first car weaved aggressively through the evening traffic, one passenger held up a sawed-off shotgun for all to see while another shouted impatiently at other drivers to pull over. Then came a shining black Ford LTD, with antennas sprouting from front and back, followed just a few feet behind by a third car carrying four sinister-looking men.

The identity of the person behind the darkened windows of the Ford remained a mystery, but the heavy security surrounding him confirmed that he was an *influyente*—someone with influence—and other drivers wisely swerved out of the way.

When political kidnappings became a problem in Mexico a dec-

ade ago, the number of leading officials and businessmen accompanied everywhere by bodyguards multiplied rapidly. But now that political terrorism is no longer a threat, a phalanx of *guardias*, as they are nicknamed here, has become a status symbol.

**'A Lot of Unhappiness'**

In recent months, however, the often rude and sometimes threatening behavior of these private agents has provoked an outcry in the press and among the public. In response to the protests, the government has begun a course to train the *guardias*—the word means "guardian" in the language of Mexico's Tarahumara Indians—in both security and good manners.

"There is a lot of unhappiness about the *guardias*," said Dr. Juan

Pablo de Tavira, who is in charge of the three-month course organized by the capital's attorney general. "Even if we haven't seen victims ourselves, we've all seen them in action. Once I was almost pushed off the road when I didn't get out of their way."

Most drivers in Mexico City seem to recall at least one occasion when they have jostled with the fast-moving cooey of an *influyente*. But there have also been cases when *guardias* have forced a car to stop and have beaten up the driver, either for cursing at the bodyguards or for obstinately staying in his lane.

Although not publicized at the time, an incident some months ago gained particular notoriety. The heavily guarded son of a prominent politician spotted a female friend in a car with two men. His bodyguards forced the car to stop and, while they trained their guns on the two men, the politician's son struck the woman. When one of the men, a Marine guard at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, tried to defend her, he was pistol-whipped and left unconscious.

Not all the bodyguards are uncouth or dangerous. President Jose Lopez Portillo and his ministers as well as their families are protected by members of the armed forces, who usually combine alertness with civility. But such is the demand for personal security agents that there are believed to be 20,000 in Mexico City alone—the *guardias* are frequently recruited among barely literate former policemen or even unemployed men with a criminal record.

**'A Risky Business'**

"It's a risky business," an official said. "The *guardia* protects you from kidnapping, but who protects you from the *guardia*? He knows your every move, he knows where your girlfriend lives, he knows where your children go to school."

Some years ago the head of a state steel company decided to dismiss half his 16-man security corps. Soon afterward, he received kidnapping threats against one of his daughters and was forced to pay a large sum to guarantee her safety. Only later did he discover that the threats had come from his own bodyguards.

But the *guardias* also complain of monthly wages of less than \$500 and long hours waiting for their bosses outside restaurants and

nightclubs. One recalled sleeping for more than a week in his car as he followed the son of a politician from Mexico City to Acapulco and back.

Having rapidly become a fixture of Mexican folklore, the *guardia* is now a stock character in Mexican cartoons and movies, invariably portrayed as swarthy and heavily built, wearing built-up heels, a heavy leather jacket, flashing shirt and tie, dark glasses, a thin mustache and a menacing look.

**An Educated Elite**

Many of the 150 bodyguards attending the first course on personal security fit that image. But they nevertheless make up the elite among the *guardias*, since they have all been recommended for acceptance by government departments, large companies or prominent individuals.

The course, which involves two hours of instruction a day, began last month with lectures on human relations and transactional analysis supervised by a team of psychologists. Later, the bodyguards are to receive training in defensive driving, the use of walkie-talkies and car radios, and finally marksmanship. Those who complete the course will be given a certificate of aptitude.

One of the government's main concerns is to control the weapons carried by private bodyguards. "Many have no license to carry a gun," said Capt. Juventino Montiel, one of the course lecturers. "Others carry automatic rifles, which are restricted by law to the army. The most they are allowed to carry is a .38 special or a 30-30 rifle."

Even with better-trained bodyguards, officials recognize the need to educate their employers not to flaunt their security. "A good guard is one who is not noticed," Dr. de Tavira said, "but many officials are exhibitionists. They want to look powerful. They like to walk into a room surrounded by people courting them."

A few government ministers, however, resist the constant company of bodyguards. One recalled the first occasion that he was assigned a captain as a driver. Eventually he asked his chauffeur whether he was an army or police captain. "No, sir," he replied. "I was the captain of waiters in a restaurant." To this day, however, he is the minister's driver.

# 3 in Italian Family Slain

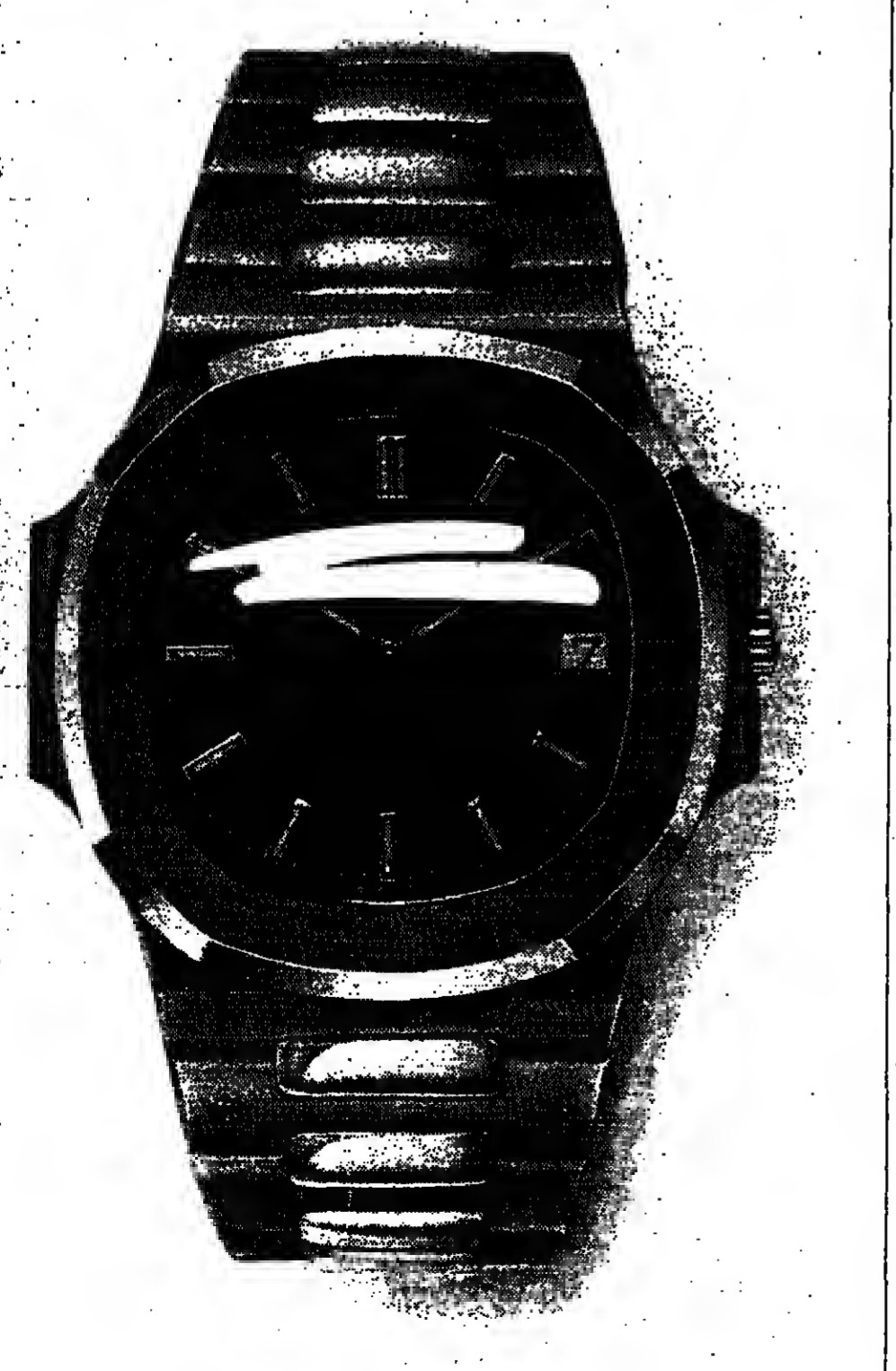
**The Associated Press**  
**CANTANZARO, Italy**— A man and his two sons have been killed in a shooting in the countryside near this southern city, police said. Investigators said the murders Monday might be part of a feud between two Mafia families.

# U.K. Executive Shot in Dublin

**United Press International**  
**DUBLIN**— Three suspected IRA gunmen burst into a business seminar at Trinity College on Tuesday and shot a British automobile executive in both legs before fleeing.

Geoffrey J. Armstrong, 35, director of employee relations at the BL plant in Coventry, was hospitalized with wounds that were described as not serious. "They just walked up to the speaker and fired at his legs," a seminar participant said.

Police and witnesses said that masked gunmen held the audience at bay and shouted support for Irish Republican Army convicts who are on a hunger strike in Belfast's Maze Prison to press demands for political status.



**Krill Found off Antarctica Called Largest School of Marine Animals**

**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON**— The largest school of sea animals ever found was being tracked off the Antarctic coast last week. It covered several square miles of sea to a depth of 600 feet below the cold surface.

The large school was made up of a shrimplike animal called krill, and the single school was equal to about one-seventh of the world's total fish and shellfish catch for a year. The school discovered last week would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with 98 pounds of the crustacean.

"We have never, anytime, anywhere, seen anything remotely like this size for one school of animals," said Francis Williamson, chief polar scientist for the National Science Foundation.

"People had been talking about taking as much as 10 million metric tons a year as a total world catch, in the future," Mr. Williamson said. "This one school of animals is 10 million tons." He said that the find makes credible the notion that krill could make up a major percentage of the world's fishing in the future.

Krill, a protein-rich animal that grows to a maximum length of about two inches, has begun to be fished by half a dozen nations in pilot projects.

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Pop Music

Grace Slick: Welcome To a Wrecking Ball

By Michael Zwercin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the cover of her latest album, Grace Slick is banging on a wrecking ball between ruined walls. She wears a manic expression, her jet-black hair is wild and woolly and she holds a stick of dynamite. The album is called "Welcome to the Wrecking Ball"; the title cut screams the message that we are all riding it whether we like it or not.

In real life she looks more like a prosperous suburban housewife from Marin County, California, where she in fact lives with her 10-year-old daughter, China. She explains the album's symbolism: "Thomas Jefferson said you ought to have a revolution every 10 years. The American constitution is one of the best political documents ever written, but it should be looked at again. It's like a good old solid house with a roof in need of repair."

Slick grew to superstar status as the lead singer of the Jefferson Airplane, a rock band that was to San Francisco what the Beatles were to Liverpool. She was the comic flower child, a fearless freak imploring her generation to be as fearless as she was. Her booming voice was described as having "launched a thousand trips."

Young Survivors

Thanks to a bureaucratic slip she was once invited to tea by the Nixon White House. She brought along revolutionary prankster Abbie Hoffman as her date. The caper made the front pages. All of that comes out of a time when naming one's daughter China was a political statement; it seems so remote now.

It is revealing of the rock business that you can be considered a survivor while still in your 30s. So many of Slick's peers — Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, John Lennon, Janice Joplin — are dead. "A lot of people think that we were self-destructive," she says, sitting in a luxurious hotel suite next to an elaborate assortment of pastries.

"That is not quite on the money. It's more an attitude about life, wanting to live on the edge. If I have to go out early, at least I've lived. I never wanted to say 'I only had...'"

"I was always very good at making rash decisions. Don't talk about it, do it. I was even good at making other people's mistakes as well as my own. Sure, let's all jump off the roof, that sounds like fun. If I'm still around it's because it fits into a mass plan that the Divine Consciousness is working on. It's a combination of predestination and luck. If the liquor stores hadn't closed at 6 o'clock one day, or if I'd taken five more of whatever I was taking, I wouldn't be here now."

She and the Airplane and other rock stars who considered drugs a sort of messiah repeatedly suggested that their entire generation jump off the roof. Slick's "White Rabbit," based on Lewis Carroll's "Alice," hit the hippies with enormous impact ("One pill makes you smaller..."), but she admits now that not all the thousand LSD trips she launched were good ones.

"We were very happy at the time. We were from California, living in the sun, running on the beach, making love in the flowers. We said if everybody takes acid, blah blah blah. We didn't really think enough about all those people sitting in the slums of Detroit with rats running up their walls. Rats are scary just straight, let alone on acid. We were naive, we didn't realize the entire world doesn't operate like California."

Bob Dylan, another rock survivor living in California, has become a born-again Christian. Slick says that's not for her: "I'm not religious. I'm spiritual. It's not the same thing. Religion implies repetition — you can eat oranges religiously. Spirituality on the other hand is a freeing condition, a condition of constant discovery."

Contradictions

All of this must be taken in the context of press relations. Slick was in Paris to promote "Welcome to the Wrecking Ball." She may have been talking about spirituality, sociological trends and politics, but there were contradictions: a lack of conviction in her tone as well as in the hard rock on the album, one stanza of which reads: "Talking fast 'bout the past/Tryin' to get the vote/Kneel for a dollar/While we scream and hold..."

Lifestyles

Computer Trend in U.S.: Do the Work at Home

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Louise Priester used to key-punch insurance claims into a computer in the office of Blue Cross-Blue Shield of South Carolina. Now she does the same thing from a bedroom in her house in Columbia, S.C., using a terminal connected to the office's computer by telephone.

Like Priester, a small but growing number of workers are doing office work at home on small computers or terminals with typewriter keyboards. Corporations encourage the practice, to save commuting time for their employees and to recruit workers, such as mothers of small children, who might not be able to hold conventional jobs.

Companies and workers say the new system can transform relationships between co-workers, between employees and employers and between workers and their families. "What we're really talking about is returning production to the home, which is where it was before the Industrial Revolution," said Alvin Toffler, author of the book "The Third Wave." Although Toffler is dismissed by many as an unrealistic visionary, he has drawn attention to working at home with the phrase "the electronic cottage."

People have always worked at home, of course. Nearly 2.6 million people, or 3.2 percent of the U.S. labor force, worked at home in 1975, according to the latest figures available from the Census Bureau. More than one-third of them were farmers, and many of the rest were in business for themselves. What electronics can do is extend that option to more people in a diversity of occupations, including employees of large corporations.

Some are working at home as part of a trend in which telecommunications, as it grows more sophisticated, replaces transportation, as it grows more expensive because of rising energy costs.

Full-Time 'Telecommuters'

So far, the number of full-time "telecommuters" is small, probably only a few hundred in the United States. They are confined to jobs that lend themselves to solitary effort: writers, typists, computer programmers. Thousands of others in various jobs, including corporate executives, do extra work at home on personal computers or terminals.

The Minneapolis computer company Control Data has 60 of its 48,000 U.S. employees, mostly computer programmers, working at home. Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust in Chicago recently hired four people to transcribe recorded dictation in their homes and transmit the text to office computers.

Another Chicago firm, FMC, has installed terminals in the homes of four programmers who are on call at night to handle computer breakdowns. "They used to get a phone call, hop in their car, take 45 minutes getting to the office, 15 minutes solving the problem and 45 minutes driving home," said Robert A. Copella, FMC's manager of manufacturing systems. Now the programmers can solve the problem in their pajamas.

Work at home is done on terminals, word processors or computers that cost several thousand dollars. The devices either print out data on paper or display it on a television screen. In some cases, the terminal must be continuously linked by telephone with a central computer. In others, terminals and word processors have their own computing capacity. The worker uses the phone only to transmit the final work to the central computer.

Home typists for Continental Illinois record dictation off the telephone. They type the text and edit it on computer screens, then dial a special number, put the telephone receiver in a cradle and transmit the text over the phone line to the bank's computer.

Employees have mixed feelings about working at home. Although it gives them more freedom, it removes them from the social life of the office. Some think their fellow workers or supervisors mistrust those who work at home.

'Uninterrupted Periods'

"I still think there's a mentality around here that people who work at home are not working," said the vice president of a New York-based management consulting firm who works out of his home in Florida. His house contains a small computer, a word processor and a printer, allowing him to prepare reports.

John Pistacchi of Control Data, who last year worked at his home in San Jose, Calif., found that his business associates hesitated to call him because they did not want to disturb him at home, even though they knew he was working there.

There are others who might not be able to work at all except at home. "I have a small child and don't have to get a baby sitter," said Terry Medlin of Columbia, S.C., one of Blue Cross-Blue Shield's four "cottage keyers." She added, however, that working at home "gets kind of lonesome some of the time." The hardest part, she said, is "putting yourself on a schedule."

Being with one's family can also be a distraction. David A. Finley, a Control Data employee in Sunnyvale, Calif., who worked at home last year, said his daughter continued to go to a neighbor's house after school, even if her father was at home. "I was there to work, not to babysit," Finley said.

Films

'The Competition': A Welcome Tonic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "The Competition" describes the experiences of fledgling pianists striving for remunerative honors in the annual Arabella Hillman contest in San Francisco. Woven into the scenario, you will not be surprised to learn, is the romance of a young man and woman who are competing for the top prize.

This is the first film of Joel Olsansky, who arrives from television with a sense of taste and humor, important assets. The script he has written and ingratiatingly realized is a welcome tonic to a screen dominated of late by drug addicts, bank robbers and psychotic adolescents.

It is too soon to predict the financial fate of "The Competition," but it has a happy freshness of treatment and its music delights the ear (though its dialogue sometimes does not).

Richard Dreyfuss, an in-and-out actor, has improved presence — barbered and often in dinner jacket — as a musician whose vanity almost loses him his best girl, Amy Irving as his vulnerable sweetheart, Lee Remick as her sardonic teacher and Sam Wanamaker as the conniving conductor who has been aptly cast, and the score, containing Chopin, Beethoven and Prokofiev rendered by the Los Angeles Philharmonic, has been impressively recorded. "The Competition" is showing (as "Le Concours") at the Marignan-Concorde Pathe, the Hauteville, the Gaumont Les Halles and Les 7 Parassiens in English.

Eric Rohmer is an intensely individualistic director who indulges in what the French term "marriageage," the presentation of passion's tormentingly capricious aspects in the manner of the 18th-century dramatist Marivaux.

Ernst Lubitsch in his day turned out a series of amusing erotic comedies. His signature was the light, playful touch, but Rohmer's touch, though as airy, is far more subtle.



Richard Dreyfuss, Amy Irving in "The Competition."

It does not seek to snare the belly laugh but is of deeper investigation. Rohmer films such as "Ma Nuit chez Maud" and "Le Genou de Claire" have marked originality, refined intelligence, and lovely sparkle and spontaneity. His latest, "La Femme de Paraiter" (at the Monte Carlo, the Imperial Pathe, the Olympic and the Hauteville) is in a similar vein. Rohmer's contemplation of Cupid's mischief-making has dry wit and eschews the customary sentimentalities. It is ultramodern, but the classic Gallic *esprit* colors its viewpoint.

The story is slight and four-cornered. A young postal clerk is enamored of a woman some years his senior. She is in love with a married man who is breaking off

their affair because his wife has become pregnant and will be homebound. The clerk, out of itching curiosity, trails the married pair when they stroll in a park and during his spying happens to meet a bright, brash teen-ager. Rohmer studies — and lets us study — the characters and situations, but leaves solutions to the audience's imagination. The married couple are merely sketched, shadowy background figures. It is the ebb and tide of the relations between the young man and the two women — the deserted mistress and the mocking schoolgirl — that provide the puzzling skirmishes of amour.

The astute direction guides a trio of players to excellent performances of remarkable naturalness. Philippe Marlaud as the troubled protagonist learning love's lesson, Marie Riviere as the abandoned lady and Anne-Laure Meury as the chatterbox girl have been cast to perfection. The French cinema is to be congratulated on this provocative and inventive film by one of its notable directors.

Satyajit Ray's "Jalsaghar" ("Le Salon de Musique") is filled with exquisite artistry. It discloses a dilapidated maharaja who, impoverished by changing social circumstances, can no longer serve as a patron of music and dance and whose decline is made still more bitter by the rise of the vulgar, enriched bourgeoisie. The tale is of his farewell to life and of the weird premonitions of death that come to him. Ray has given these episodes sinister fascination; for example, he symbolizes the inevitable with a spider crawling across the maharaja's portrait. The entire motion picture is one of profound and moving melancholy, its dark subject illuminated by the brilliance of an uncommon screen talent.

U.S. Theater Festival Set

BALTIMORE — A theater festival featuring acting troupes from 12 nations on three continents will be staged at Baltimore theaters for three weeks beginning June 6, city officials said. The festival producer, Al Kraizer, said it will be the first international theater festival of such magnitude ever organized in the United States.

Segovia Sets Guitar Competition

NEW YORK — Spanish classical guitarist Andres Segovia has announced that he will establish an international competition for young guitarists, the first being planned for Oct. 9-14 at Leeds Castle in Kent, England, with Segovia as chairman of an eight-member jury. "A donation of £50,000 has been made for the competition," said Segovia, who has been touring the United States. "First prize will be £1,000 and 10 concerts in England and probably 10 in Spain. "I am a kind of pedagogical grandfather," the 87-year-old guitar master added, explaining that though none of his pupils will enter, there might be "the pupil of the pupil of the pupil." Entrants must be professional classical guitarists born on or after Oct. 14, 1950. The competition sponsors are two sherry trade associations.

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Dali work discovered in New York jail.

Art

Dali Work Found in Jail

NEW YORK — For 16 years, unsuspecting inmates of the Island men's jail have been nibbling on a Salvador Dali painting valued at close to \$100,000.

A 5-by-4-foot painting of the Virgin Mary, donated by a painter in 1965, has been the subject of investigation by officials since a warden weeks ago called in an art appraiser who valued the piece at \$75,000.

Officials said that if a sequestration supports the first, would like to ask the artist for permission to sell the work. "We're sort of funds now and if Mr. Rogers, we'd like to use the to set up an inmates' art fund," said Edward Hershey, a prison Department spokesman.

The painting, dominated by a plot in the intersection of a cross, is signed and carries the inscription, "For the dining of the prisoners Rikers Is. The origin of the work had

been all but forgotten with the changes in jail officials, over the years. Hershey said Dali donated the painting after he visited the jail and had promised to give inmates art lessons. "But he never found the time for the lessons, so he sent the painting instead," Hershey said.

William Rubin, director of the department of painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, said the crucifixion had been a frequent theme in the artist's later work but that it had no role in the work from 1928 to 1934 that established Dali as an important painter.

Alexander Jenkins, who became warden of the Rikers Island jail last summer, said he had heard rumors for years that a Dali painting hung in the jail and he decided to have the work checked.

Phyllis Lucas, a New York gallery owner who deals extensively in Dali prints, appraised the work, which was then taken down and secured in the warden's office, Jenkins said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## Investing in Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is asking for \$2 billion in aid to finance a three-year development program meant to reinvigorate Zimbabwe's war-ravaged economy. Whether that is a lot of money or only a little bit depends on what you measure it against. It is, for example, slightly more than the total amount of development aid requested in the Reagan administration's first budget. But it is less than the projected cost of a nuclear aircraft carrier. It is a sum referred to as peanuts when it is being slashed from any of a dozen major U.S. social programs. But for a country of 7.5-million people like Zimbabwe, it could be the difference between recovery and economic collapse, with the attendant political fallout.

The West's response to Mr. Mugabe's plea for help will have a significant impact in Africa. It will influence the attitudes of countries that are rich in oil like Nigeria and strategically important cobalt like Zaire. But most of all, it will influence Zimbabwe, which is strategically located and rich in chromite. Besides, Mr. Mugabe has earned the support of the West. He has presided over a generally peaceful transition under exceptionally difficult circumstances. It has also been a transition marked by an absence of racism and militant ideology.

But major problems remain. Guerrilla fighters without jobs are a time bomb. Former guerrilla leader Joseph Nkomo is one of

several ministers who constitute a political threat. The most productive land is still primarily in white hands. And the economy is just beginning to show signs of coming back from five years of sharp decline, which reduced real per capita income below 1965 levels.

There is need to rebuild and modernize the country's industrial plant, to redistribute land and make all agriculture at least as efficient as the white cash-crop sector, and most of all, perhaps, to create jobs. Not only are there the idle former guerrillas to think of, although they are the immediate problem, but Zimbabwe has a population growth rate of about 3.8 percent, one of the highest in the world. Until the birth rate is reduced, the work force will grow rapidly.

The Reagan administration has wisely elected to go along with President Carter's proposal to provide \$225 million in aid to Zimbabwe over three years. That is more than 10 percent of the total sought by Zimbabwe. Given the importance of the investment, the rest of the Western lending community can surely provide the rest.

One thing President Reagan should keep in mind, though, and his European friends are likely to remind him of it. It will not be possible to be uncritically supportive of South Africa and still have the investment in Zimbabwe pay off.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Taxing Business

Perhaps you feel that the United States needs more vigorous speculation in commercial real estate. Perhaps, in your opinion, the national economy is being strangled by a shortage of shopping centers. In that case, you will enthusiastically support the sweeping changes that the Reagan administration proposes for the taxation of business. Otherwise, you ought to think twice.

Perhaps you think that the automobile industry is already sufficiently favored by the tax code, despite its terrific financial losses, and already provides sufficient incentives to investors. The Reagan bill would actually lengthen the present depreciation schedules for the dies, patterns and other special tools that are roughly half of an automobile company's investment flow. Of all major industries, the automobile manufacturers would be offered the least by this bill. If you doubt the wisdom of that balance, you need to take another look at this bill.

This revision of business taxation is an attempt at simplification — radical simplification, impelled by the same radical spirit that touches every part of the Reagan tax policy. By simplifying and sharply speeding up the depreciation of most business assets, the bill attempts to compensate investors for inflation. But there could hardly be a better illustration of the familiar principle of tax law that fairness requires complexity, and the law can be made simpler only by making it less fair.

The drastic increase in tax benefits for commercial buildings is intended to induce a wave of construction of new factories. But the administration chose not to distinguish between factories and stores. Its bill would allow the depreciation of owner-occupied stores in 10 years and rented stores in 15. There are already uneasy murmurs of protest

from small businesses that typically use rented space and see their larger and richer competitors paying less for their quarters because they are able to build their own and depreciate them faster.

These extraordinary increases in depreciation benefits may well encourage more investment. But they will certainly create a two-class system of business taxation, in which the heavily capitalized companies pay little tax while all the others pay much more. The administration seems to feel that all investment is equally good and equally to be spurred on. But it's not always the high-investment industries that promise the greatest progress in technology or productivity. In some of them — steel comes to mind — even substantial investment might bring only marginal improvement in a field that does not require expansion of production capacity.

The Reagan administration's proposed simplifications are not, in fact, so simple as they look. Congress is now about to begin rewriting the president's bill. As the debate begins, it will be useful to remember that these changes in the depreciation rules will affect different industries very differently. When the Reagan bill calls for five-year depreciation of machinery, that includes both the auto dies now depreciated in three years and the oil refineries now depreciated in 16 years. The eccentric distribution of these benefits would powerfully affect the terms on which companies and industries compete with each other. There is no evidence whatever, in its program or in its testimony, that the administration has thought much about these consequences. That's a good reason for Congress to think about them very carefully indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tides of Taste

It's hard not to smile at a report that the great chef Michel Guerard is bored with *nouvelle cuisine*, the movement toward simpler, lighter dishes that now all but dominates expensive French restaurants everywhere. The new cooking was, even before Mr. Guerard, a worthy revolt. And if some diners found the helpings skimpy, and more Oriental than French, there were brilliant moments: extraordinary vegetables, veritable haikus of fish, miraculous sauces of vinegar instead of fat. But it went too far, and it grew solemn.

After a decade, says Mr. Guerard, there is a sameness to the new cuisine. Too many restaurants serve it. Apprentices cook it and charge as much as masters. It has become an

excuse for fresh-food freakishness. Culinary rebellion would seem as inevitable as boredom at glass-box architecture. So Mr. Guerard wants to add some classic dishes — cooked meats in rich sauces, say. And also perhaps some plainer dishes, even sausages. He seeks, in short, an equilibrium of classic, popular, nouvelle and authentically original.

We wonder, though, if more aggressive reactions against modernism may follow. If nouvelle gives way to a conservative eclecticism, can gothic feasts be far behind? Mountaintop roasts? Twelve-course dinners? If nouvelle is no longer nouvelle, maybe the next rediscovered fashion will be the after-dinner nap.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Moscow and World Terrorism

As long as terrorists continue to be able to find sanctuary behind Communist frontiers and in countries friendly to the Soviet Union, terrorism will remain a threat. It would be naive to believe that international terrorism could be exterminated simply by attacking its roots in Moscow. On the other hand, it will not be possible to combat it effectively

unless Moscow collaborates actively in international measures.

It is thus absolutely justifiable for the U.S. government to use the lever of "linkage" in this connection. It is probably the only way to get the Soviet Union to use its influence in persuading the "freedom movements" it supports to confine themselves to nonviolent methods.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Today's editorial reads: "Are 'dummy' directors to be abolished? When one man is found figuring as a director in 20, 40, 60 corporations, he is merely a dummy in most if not all of them. Members of banking houses have begun to withdraw from the directorates of railway companies. During the period of financial reorganization of railways, the advice and cooperation of bankers were needed in their directorates, but that period has passed. Recent investigations have enforced the fact that in becoming directors of corporations, men incur the necessity of really knowing something of the affairs of the companies they assume to direct."

### Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1931

PARIS — Alarm and distrust engendered by the proposed Austro-German customs union secretly negotiated by Vienna and Berlin yesterday overshadowed the first meeting of a committee for study of the European union plan sponsored by Aristide Briand, France's foreign minister. Mr. Briand meets the British ambassador, Mr. Henderson, today, when it is expected France will receive Britain's opinion as to whether the pact to abolish customs barriers between Austria and Germany warrants diplomatic intervention. It was learned that Britain was urged to join France, Italy and Czechoslovakia in a project to demand ending the new accord.



## Skepticism Dogs Chun's Vow of New Era

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL — The inauguration on March 3 of Chun Doo Hwan as president of South Korea, put an end to 16 long months of transition government that underscored the frailty not only of the nation's politics but of U.S. influence as well.

The tumultuous period began on Oct. 26, 1979, with the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. In the months that followed, there were worker riots, student demonstrations, a military takeover, insurrection in a provincial capital, purges of civilian as well as military leaders, a new constitution, the dissolution of all political parties and emasculation of the press.

It ended with a pro forma ceremony, the installation of President Chun, 50, who was an obscure major general when it all began.

The United States, which maintains a military force of 39,000 men in South Korea, exercised only peripheral influence on the course of events. At best, according to a highly placed diplomat, Washington helped to moderate the situation, possibly averting something worse than what actually happened.

What began with the promise of a democratic government chosen in free and open elections ended with a military-dominated administration — albeit one that has pledged a better life, with justice and a more liberal society.

Hope for the new government is still alive, but skepticism runs deep.

The events of the last 16 months proved that South Korea needs the kind of strong leadership that Mr. Park gave the country during 18 years of dramatic economic progress, but they also proved that South Korea needs a form of government different from what Mr. Park gave it. This was clear from the moment the assassin's bullets struck him down.

After his death, the constitution that Mr. Park imposed in 1972, under martial law, was found to be unpalatable, so a compromise was struck. There would be a transition period during which a new constitution would be written.

During the transition, additional Park failures were disclosed. One important failure was the absence of effective civilian leadership. Another was widespread corruption in the army, in the bureaucracy, in politics, in the Korean Central Intelligence Agency among the men who had surrounded Mr. Park. President Chun and his fellow generals purged the corrupt and also what they saw as the inefficient.

Coup in 1961

But has anything changed, other than the cast of characters?

President Chun promised, in his inaugural speech, to create a "new era," to free South Korea from the threat of war, from poverty and the abuse of power. But he acknowledged that the "new era" was still to begin.

Mr. Park rose to power in a coup in 1961, but over the years he kept the military out of politics. After his assassination, martial law brought Mr. Chun and other generals into politics to an ever-increasing extent.

For the last 10 months, their political role has been direct and overt.

Shuffling some officers out of uniform and into politics, while sending others back to the field, promises to be a touchy job. Already there have been reports of separate military power blocs emerging.

One major hope of change comes from Mr. Chun's repeated promise to step down after completing the seven-year term to which the constitution limits him.

Clearly, however, many South Koreans, as well as many Ameri-

icans, are skeptical. And the fact that Mr. Chun repeats the pledge with the regularity of the weather report is cited as evidence that he is aware of this skepticism.

Mr. Chun has cited Mr. Park's failure to step down voluntarily as the source of the abuses of power he says he intends to uproot — and as the reason for his promise to set a precedent for a peaceful change of power.

But stepping down is one thing. Choosing and grooming a successor is another. And Mr. Chun's constitution, like Mr. Park's, sets up no machinery for selecting the next president, at least one that is considered altogether acceptable.

A Ruthless Man

Opinions of Mr. Chun vary widely, but there is almost universal agreement that he is a man entirely different from Mr. Park. A U.S. military official who dealt with Mr. Chun when he commanded the Defense Security Command, an organization that serves as a watchdog over the armed forces, described Mr. Chun this way:

"He is a very strong-willed man who is convinced of his own capacity to run the country. He is not very sophisticated but is willing to take extra time to learn the ropes. He listens on issues that are still undecided and will gather advice from a variety of sources. But once he's made up his mind that's it."

"He demands intense loyalty from his people. You're either for him or against him — no middle ground. And for those who are very protective of him. But if you're against him, watch out. He is a ruthless man."

Mr. Chun has also been described as vain, "terribly unsophisticated about running South Korea in the 1980s," and "paranoid about the North Korean threat," but "totally ethical and clean."

Mr. Park was educated under the Japanese, when they ran Korea

as a colony, graduated from the Japanese military academy and served as an officer in the Japanese army in World War II. Mr. Chun and the key generals around him are graduates of the Korean military academy, the first class to get four years of U.S.-oriented training.

From a distance, Mr. Chun gives an impression of sincerity. South Korean officials complain that foreigners tend to look at the reforms he has ordered through glasses that blur the improvements he is trying to make and leave in focus only those portions that suggest a power grab.

There is no question that Mr. Chun has ferreted out some corrupt officials.

However, while his purge of the nation's politicians did strike at venality, which had developed during Mr. Park's years, it also wiped out all organized centers of political influence not under Mr. Chun's control.

Now, to develop what Mr. Chun calls a "modern industrial democracy," South Korea finds itself starting from scratch, with new political parties and an almost totally new roster of politicians.

The first test at the ballot box will come on Wednesday, when a new National Assembly is selected. All the candidates have reportedly been screened by Chun's old watchdog unit, the Defense Security Command, and his party was given its choice of the lot.

When the National Assembly is convened, Mr. Chun's promise to permit criticism of the government will get its first test.

Mr. Chun has diluted big-business control of news agencies, newspapers and TV stations, and purged almost 700 newsmen. His military-dominated legislative assembly passed a basic press law in December, providing for government confiscation of printed material or film and subjecting radio and TV programs to direct government guidance. Mr. Chun himself

is given the authority over such details as times and frequency of radio and TV commercials.

On foreign affairs, an area in which Mr. Park was raised an expert, Mr. Chun has passed his first test. By communiting opposition leader Kim Dae Jung's death sentence to an indefinite (up to life) prison term, Mr. Chun averted what could have been a major international blowup, damaging his image in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

U.S. Welcome

According to a highly placed diplomat, President Reagan was not prepared to welcome Mr. Chun into the White House if Mr. Kim had been executed. Mr. Chun did get his welcome to the White House, on Jan. 23-Feb. 7 visit to the United States.

"It was important to him, but not critical," the diplomat said. "In Korean eyes, it made him more legitimate, but he would have made the grade [here], anyway."

The Reagan invitation gave Mr. Chun the stamp of U.S. approval and concluded what the diplomat called a process of the United States adjusting to Mr. Chun's takeover.

"First," he said, "the United States went through a sore period [with Chun], then a period of reserve and, from September on, came progressive normalization.

Former President Carter's policy of urging South Korea to select a government with a broad base of support at the time it assumed power failed, although the diplomat said that Mr. Chun may yet achieve such support.

"South Koreans," he said, "are becoming more educated, more affluent, more foreign-oriented and more sophisticated. Something more of a political role [for the people] is needed."

Mr. Chun, he went on, may yet turn out to be the one to give it to them.

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Grading Washington Reporters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Whenever a Washington reporter travels these days, there is invariably a discussion about the reaction of the Washington press corps to the Reagan administration and the new, more Republican Congress. Often, the operative question is: Are you guys (the press) going to give them (the Republicans) a chance?

The question reflects the public perception of a sizeable gap between the voters who choose a government and the reporters who cover it. The reality of that gap is confirmed by a new Brookings Institution book, "The Washington Reporters," by my old friend and sometimes colleague, Stephen Hess.

In 1978, Mr. Hess surveyed a cross-section of 476 Washington journalists comprising almost two-fifths of those covering the national government for American commercial news organizations. The results demonstrate convincingly that the press corps in this city is no reflection demographically of the country to which it is reporting.

Overeducated

We are younger, whiter, more male and far better educated than the people for whom we write and broadcast. The largest bloc of reporters, three of eight, are in their 30s; only one in six suffers, as I do, from the post-50 hials. More than 96 percent are white; almost 80 percent are males.

We are vastly overeducated — 98.3 percent have some college training, almost half have some graduate training and one-third have graduate degrees, with most of the formal training outside the field of journalism in humanities or liberal arts.

The Northeast is over-represented and President Reagan's West greatly under-represented, being the home of less than one in 10 Washington reporters.

Mr. Hess was too polite to ask, but I'm sure we are skewed another way — being better-paid than

most of those in our audiences, even though a surprising lot of us drift out of reporting into other, presumably better-paying work after age 40.

What most concerns people about the Washington press corps — its possible political prejudice — is not a point on which Mr. Hess chooses to be definitive. He made no independent effort to define or categorize the beliefs of his subjects, but he did ask the reporters themselves if they "feel there is a political bias in the Washington press corps."

Only a small fraction of his sample answered the question, and they split down the middle — 51 to 49 percent — in their yes-and-no answers. Of those who did think there was a bias, however, 96 percent said it was in the liberal direction.

On the other hand, only 42 percent of the whole group classified their own views as liberal (compared to 39 percent middle-of-the-road and 19 percent conservative) and 47 percent claimed to be more conservative than their perception of the press corps as a whole.

My own view, for what it is worth, is that there is about as much ideology in the average Washington reporter as there is vermouth in a good martini. Not much. At this moment in history, most of us as citizens are hoping

that Ronald Reagan and the Republicans can slay the dragon of inflation. It is wracking our budgets on everything from cars to college tuitions as much as it is yours.

But whatever we hope as citizens, our professional attitude as journalists toward any set of politicians — including the ones now governing here — has to be one of skepticism. It's our job, as Mr. Hess understands, to poke behind the rhetoric of presidential pronouncements and examine the evidence that supports the claims for the particular elixir this government is peddling.

Mr. Hess faults us — and rightly, I think — for relying too much on interviews and too little on documented evidence, for chasing too many spot stories and spending too little time examining long-term trends.

His book is a reminder to those of us in the business that with the increasing editorial freedom and journalistic autonomy we have gained in our reporting jobs, we have a commensurate burden of responsibility. And, whether or not it's a consolation to the readers, it suggests that there are shortcomings in the Washington press corps that are more serious than our widely assumed but dubious political bias.

## Taiwan Friend By Arn

By Flora Lew

HARRIMAN, N.Y. — Congressional critics of advanced fighter jets Taiwan, such as New York State Sen. Stephen Solarz, now feel it likely to be any significant contribution to it in the administration.

And yet, senior U.S. officials say Taiwan has no tary need for the plane FX — while Northrup a al Dynamics compete for model to be chosen. The pressure to sell, some s from the industry and th lobby still pushing to upst tions with Taiwan.

This is another, clear of the United States ahead with key foreign psons in terms of an arm stead of making military on the basis of need and i of a considered foreign p A group of experts from the government, news, military and busi nities, spent a long, weekend at Arden House cussing the "China Facto policy. Predictably, the r troversial issues were the i Taiwan and security tics including possible sales, with Peking.

The argument came whether more arms sal good way to cement i with both parts of wh theoretically "one Ch whether military restrain able. It parallels the about arms sales in th East and other area. T that friends are to be w reflect a shared view as in international relat

Military Sen.

In a way, it does in sense for strictly milita not because anybody's s improved. All armed f having the newest weapo civilians enjoy new hous pilances, and a certain w be developed between and users. Being the a which means helping to involvement in mainte provision of spare parts — the U.S. military an ticket to contacts and im other military establishm

But that is the strict intelligence side of the other side are the fir resentments provoked, U.S. participation in fa fighting in other coun most of all, the increa that result from encour rates.

The special irony of arms race is that just now the U.S. military military. Peking's forces are growing weaker as ol growing older. But shor supply, which the Uni simply couldn't provi most advanced technol it wouldn't provide, d agree that whatever U agree won't make a R difference, though it mi taken as an offensive i Russians.

Taiwan, on the other never been safer since ti revolution. Peking has cut its defense budget a tarized Fukien Provinc Strait Strait. The Chi these decisions for thei sons, mainly to free re economic development, serve nonetheless to Taiwan's security.

So the motives behin ment are all political an al. They aren't even for arguments expressed un in weaponry. To be ar they are domestic U.S. f guments in which ideol tions have wiled these ty strategic rhetoric.

This is neither a wis way to deal with a world. Failure to dev principles of how we w on with other countries — friends — can't be s pattered over by dishi tary supplies.

The Reagan admi China policy remains f the campaign blorpers a ditions, and its policy! Russians so far consist words but no guidelin issues such as SALT. mistakes. The first need out and to spell out th

The reaction in both I Moscow to arms sale de depend largely on whet the policy context is clear. The administration out high-level meetings oow until it has clarifi view of the issues.

This is sound. Now rule out new arms sal affecting both Taiwan i until it has a China p when it does, one exp Secretary of State Ale Hsieh Jr. should fly to Pe plain it. That, too, work

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Canada Plans Offer for MacMillan Shares

TORONTO — Noranda Mines said it will offer the equivalent of 56 million dollars (about \$47.41) per share in cash and convertible preferred stock for 8.9 million common shares and half of the convertible stock of MacMillan Bloedel.

Subsidiary Group to Terminate China Contract

KYOTO — The Mitsubishi industrial group Tuesday became the first Japanese company to terminate a major contract with China because of heavy stemming from China's outbreak of its ambitious industrial drive.

Kloekner to Cut Steel Work Force by 16%

WESTPHALIA, West Germany — Kloekner-Werke's modernization of four steel plants in West Germany will reduce the company's producing work force of 17,000 by 16 percent, managing board member Herbert Glensow said Tuesday.

Phillips Claims No Knowledge of Purchases

NDON — A Dampop Holdings spokesman said the company has no information on the source of renewed buying of its shares which has risen to 67 percent from 60 percent before the weekend.

Phillips Locates Oil in British North Sea

RITLESVILLE, Okla. — Phillips Petroleum said it has found oil in a well that it operates with four other companies in the U.K. sector of the North Sea.

Australia Lures National Semiconductor

PERTH — The Australian government Tuesday offered to provide land and buildings for a silicon-wafer fabrication plant in Canberra, to land and buildings, valued at 19 million Australian dollars (\$16.2 million), would be provided in return for a commitment by the company to transfer of existing and future technology, most favored customer status to products, assistance with product development and the training of staff.

Exxon Reports Increase in Oil, Gas Reserves

NEW YORK — In its annual report released Tuesday, Exxon said for the first time since 1971 its proved oil and natural gas reserves increased worldwide.

Production Unchanged

Companies benefit from upward in reserve estimates but gains estimates their net proven reserves are conservative against them, and often do, against them at banks.

Investment Strategies

Questions have already been raised in the case by both the FTC and a federal judge about the credibility of statements and sworn testimony by top Exxon officials, according to internal Exxon documents.

U.S. and Japan Stress 'Free Trade' at Talks

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Japan's foreign minister agreed Tuesday to honor the "principle of free trade," but made no formal decision on whether Tokyo should limit exports of cars to the United States.

The agreement that came out of the meeting is, first, that a major objective is to preserve the principle of free trade. Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said following a White House meeting.

Japanese government sources said Mr. Ito, in his talks on Monday, pledged Japan's readiness to help the United States reconstruct its auto industry.

The sources added, however, that Japan cannot decide on what action to take until the United States gives details of the reconstruction program.

White House officials said in advance that the President had decided for now to encourage Japan to limit its exports on its own, but planned no specific request.

Mr. Ito said President Reagan and other administration officials gave him a "clear explanation of the situation of the American auto industry, the plight in which that industry finds itself, as well as the mood on (Capitol Hill), where some lawmakers are advocating import quotas."

Earlier, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Japan hopes to settle the delicate auto issue before Premier Zenko Suzuki visits Washington in May.

Mr. Regan also said the administration is prepared to announce a major deregulation program to trim costs for the domestic auto industry, including elimination of the requirement for air bags.

"We discussed the need for free trade between our countries," the Treasury Secretary said of his meeting with Mr. Ito. "They recognized that they have a problem with automobiles. They said they hoped to have that solved before the premier came over here in May."

Meanwhile, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said President Reagan is mounting in Congress for quotas on Japanese auto imports unless Japan voluntarily cuts shipments.

President Reagan had a morning meeting with Sen. Baker, R-Tenn., and Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., who has introduced legislation calling for mandatory quotas on Japanese imports.

Sen. Danforth said it is important for Japan to be made aware that some action — executive or legislative — will be taken to restrain the imports unless Tokyo does it voluntarily.

He said he hopes for a clear signal from President Reagan on the issue, and will wait no longer than six months before pushing hard for passage of his bill.

Presidential spokesman Jim Brady said earlier that "you won't see a blunt statement used on Japan as was done in the past."

U.S. officials said the President did not intend to mention specific figures to Mr. Ito, but rather talk of the overall situation. Word from Tokyo, however, is that the Japanese will not act until they get a specific proposal.

Mr. Ito said he received no specific proposal in talks Monday with U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. The one solution Mr.

U.S. Prices Climbed 1% in February

WASHINGTON — The largest surge in gasoline prices in more than a year pushed up the U.S. cost of living at an annual rate topping 12 percent in February, the government reported Tuesday.

The Labor Department reported a 1 percent rise in the consumer price index, which would translate into a 12.7 percent annual increase if that rate persisted for 12 consecutive months.

The department calculated the annual rate at 12.1 percent, indicating that February's actual increase was a shade under the rounded-off 1 percent it reported.

Inflation as measured by the index had risen 0.7 percent in January, a 9.1 percent annual rate, after climbing 12.4 percent for all of last year.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said he expects several more months of disappointing performance in the index but predicted an improvement in the inflation rate later this year.

"Barring further oil disruptions or crop problems, that improving trend is expected to continue into 1982 and beyond," Mr. Weidenbaum told the House-Senate economic committee.

Moderate price increases for food and housing were overwhelmed by the large energy price increases, including 6.6 percent for gasoline, 7.9 percent for fuel oil and 1.8 percent for other petroleum products such as motor oil and coolant.

The department also reported that inflation-adjusted, after-tax earnings of an average wage-earner fell about 1.5 percent in February.

Most of that decline was due to fewer hours worked in the month rather than a lower hourly wage or lower salaries, the report said.

The real spendable earnings figure is for a married worker who has three dependents.

February's 1 percent inflation rate was slightly less than some economists had predicted. And the rate for the first two months of 1981 is still well under that for the same two months a year ago.

The consumer price index rose 1.4 percent in each of the first three months of 1980.

Donald Ratajczak, director of Georgia State University's Economic Forecasting Project, said that he and several economists are predicting better news in the coming months.

Mr. Ratajczak forecasts a 0.9 percent inflation rate for March, which would translate to slightly less than 12 percent for the first quarter.

Economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York are forecasting 11.5 percent inflation for the first three months.

U.S. Seeks Sale of Silver — The Reagan administration has sent to Congress its formal request for legislation authorizing the sale of 139.5 million Troy ounces of silver and other minerals in the strategic stockpile.

Profit Taking Erases Early Gains on NYSE

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated Tuesday on profit taking and concern about interest rates, reversing a sharp early morning rally.

Early strength came on carry-over buying from Monday's late rally that lifted the Dow Jones industrial average above 1,000 and close to a near 4 1/2-year high.

The industrial average advanced 7 points at one time, slipped below the 1,000 closing off 8.10 to 996.13. Declines led advances three to two as volume expanded to 67 million shares from 58 million Tuesday.

The first-hour turnover of 21.3 million shares was the third heaviest on record. Some observers said trading was so heavy at the outset that many investors retreated to the sidelines to get a clearer picture of the market's trend.

Analysis said investors were concerned about the continuing weakness in the bond market, where interest rates have been rising since last Thursday.

The credit markets, where prices move inversely to yield, continued to be weaker at midsession.

Oil stocks were hit by profit taking again after a strong rally. Among the active, Phillips Petroleum lost 1/4 to 48, Texaco 3/4 to 36 3/4, Standard Oil of California 1/4 to 40 3/4 and Atlantic Richfield 3/4 to 52 1/2.

Exxon eased 1/4 to 70 3/4 but Superior Oil added 1/4 to 230. Monday, Superior jumped 12 points on news it raised its dividend and will split five for one.

Sony Corp. was also active in trading that included blocks of 300 all at 19.

Phillips Petroleum made the list with blocks of 100,000 shares at 49 1/2 and 122,000 shares at 49 1/2.

Mr. Volcker's statement was contained in a letter to Reps. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., and Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.J., who expressed concern last week that the Hunts had not disposed of their holdings as stipulated in the \$1.1-billion loan agreement.

Reuss and Rosenthal is chairman of the House subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs.

In his letter to the two congressmen, Mr. Volcker wrote: "I do intend to again remind the banks of the purpose of the loan agreement and to bring to their attention my appreciation of the various stipulations that were part of the understanding between the Federal Reserve and the lending banks."

He pointed out that "while there was no specific timetable and considerable time might be required depending on market conditions, liquidation of the Hunt silver holdings was clearly contemplated."

"Over the coming months," Mr. Volcker said, "certain partnership assets, including some positions in silver futures and other commodity markets, were liquidated, but only relatively small amounts of physical silver have been sold."

The chairman reminded Reps. Reuss and Rosenthal the loan agreement also precluded the Hunts from speculating in commodity futures markets for the duration of the loan. "I am aware of no such activity in the commodity markets," he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data. Includes interbank exchange rates for March 24, 1981, and dollar values for various currencies.

Advertisement for Sandoz Ltd. and Culbro Corporation. Text includes: 'Sandoz Ltd. has acquired the businesses and assets of Ex-Lax Pharmaceutical Co., Inc. from Culbro Corporation. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Sandoz Ltd. in this transaction. MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated. March 23, 1981.'

Advertisement for International Diamond Sales. Text includes: 'PUT YOUR TRUST IN A DIAMOND. Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increase in value. IDS, the diamond center of the world is the leading direct source diamond company offering fine quality diamonds and jewelry for investment gifts and personal use at exceptionally good prices. All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate. Contact us for free booklet. Practical Guide for Diamond Investment or visit us and see the world of diamonds. International Diamond Sales. Head office: 20-22, Havenstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 03-31 77 64. Telex 85895 Indisa-b. LONDON: 11th on the Park, Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London W1. Tel. 01-499 1644.'

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 24, including various stock listings and their prices.

U.S. Synthetic Fiber Survivors See Black

By Thomas C. Hayes

NEW YORK — An eight-year war of attrition that slashed profits at major synthetic fiber producers and squeezed their ranks has apparently run its course.

As the survivors tell it, they have come through an especially dreary interlude that was plagued with too much capacity and flat demand, a sequel to years of fast growth and big profits in the 1960s and early 1970s.

"The synthetic fiber industry is coming out of the most difficult period of its history," Alan Belzer, president of Allied Chemical's fibers and plastics division, said Monday.

Depending on how quickly we come out of recession, I project very good earnings improvement for the total industry.

Wall Street Bulletin

Indeed, Wall Street believes that the outlook for fiber manufacturers is the brightest it has been in a decade.

The story is so powerful it will take the entire group of companies with it," Jay Melzer, an analyst with Goldman Sachs, said.

There are several reasons for fiber resurgence. Exports remain strong, domestic shipments are rising, price increases are expected to

outpace inflation, and there are signs that textile manufacturers — the fiber industry's biggest customer — are stockpiling inventories in anticipation of price increases.

The biggest factor, however, is a marked increase in capacity utilization. That barometer of profitability had slipped sharply, to 69 percent in 1975, from a peak of 90 percent in 1973.

The abundant capacity made synthetic fibers a buyers' market. Major producers like Du Pont, Celanese, and Alzoma saw profits evaporate. Smaller producers, such as Chevron, Rohm & Haas, Phillips Petroleum and Beausit, withdrew completely.

Richard Roberts, vice president of merchandising and administration of the Celanese fiber business, said managers were forced in hard times to make realistic appraisals.

"If you've got a better share of the market, you'd better get out unless you've got something going for you," he said. "The weak survivors in a business often fold their tents."

With many struggling in various product lines having sold or closed plants, the industry shipment rate is expected to reach 90 percent this year, up from 84 percent last year, according to William Young, senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds.

Shipment rate is the amount of goods delivered to customers, compared with production capacity.

Monsanto sounded the biggest retreat in January, closing two plants and selling another to Fiber Industries, a Celanese division, for

\$30 million. The decision came after \$200 million in losses in 1976.

"Supply and demand are not better balanced," added Richard Roberts, the Celanese vice president. According to Mr. Young, shipment rates for polyester yarn will jump to 88 percent year from 73 percent last year.

The consensus on strong prices in 1981 is not unanimous. Richard Kurtnick, a former chief economist in the fibers department at Du Pont, and now head of his own consulting firm, Econometrics International Inc., foresees a mild recession this year, with falloff in consumer demand for textiles.

The industry is also likely to see some of its competitive edge eroded, rope with the devaluation of petrodollar prices in the United States, almost all analysts expect the impact on profits to be minimal.

The industry is better able to withstand a slip in demand, "spikes" are less likely than others, generally, the industry has a "lead time" right now, said Richard Heilmiller, a textile and fiber in real estate with Arthur D. Little, Inc.

"Fiber producers have studied making judgments about which businesses they are strong in, where they expect reasonable profitability," said Edgar Wood, general manager of Du Pont Textile Fibers Dept.

With fewer competitors, factories running more efficiently, the fiber companies are puffed up through price increases as well as cost-cutting.

"We expect to see a dramatic improvement in producers' earnings in 1981 and 1982," analysts at First Boston said in a recent report. "At Last — The Industry is Out of the Red."

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Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, March 23, 1981.

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, March 23, 1981.

Table of Canadian Indexes, March 24, 1981.

Table of European Gold Markets, March 24, 1981.

Table of Gold Options (prices to 5/16).

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, March 24, 1981.

Table of Floating Rate Notes, Closing prices, March 24, 1981.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND. The net asset value quotation shown below are supplied by the Funds Agent with the following frequency: (D) - Daily; (W) - Weekly; (M) - Monthly; (Q) - Quarterly; (Y) - Yearly.

GENERAL DEFENSE CORPORATION. 725,000 Shares. Common Stock. Shareholders will be given notice of an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to take place at the offices of the Company at John B. Gorstnaw 6, Wilmettedale, Cucarua, Netherlands Antilles, on April 16th, 1981 at 10:00 am.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 24

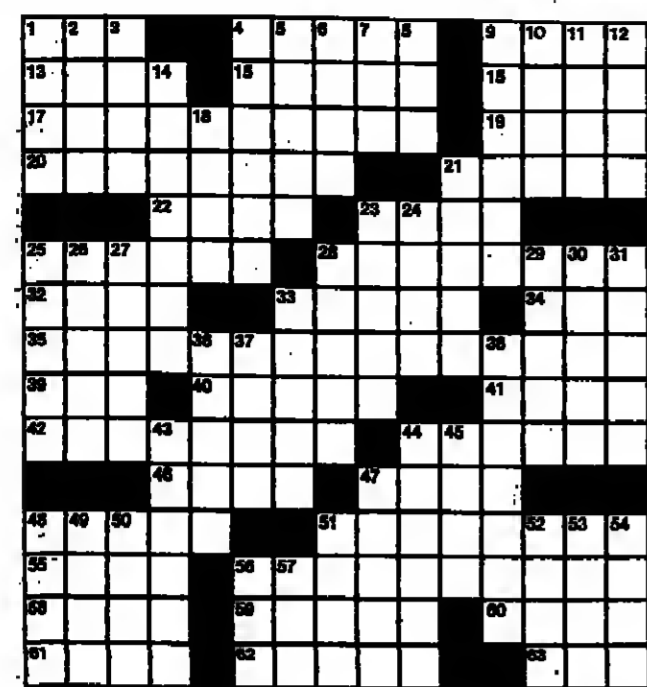
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various commodities and securities.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table containing U.S. Commodity Prices, including Chicago Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, Paris Commodities, Tokyo Exchange, Eurocurrency Interest Rates, European Stock Markets, Market Summary, Dow Jones Averages, Japanese Rate On Loan Facility, and American Most Actives.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS 1 Handle clumsily 4 Minute groove 9 For whither... 13 Skating star 15 Chant merrily 16 Beauty (apple) 17 Out of dough 19 Birthstone for October 20 Valentine gifts, perhaps 21 A series of cliffs 22 "Gosh darn it!" 23 Three, in music 25 José flamenco dancer 28 Deplorably bad 32 Singletons 33 Palace for which Goya designed tapestries 34 Gardner 35 Readily 38 Wooden pin 40 Singer Frankie or Cleo 41 Assured of success 42 Tasty 44 Kind of shop or circuit 46 TV emcee 47 Lecturing trip 48 Soap scent 51 Having a less healthy-looking complexion 55 Elderly 56 Left- (deserted) 58 Lion's pride 59 Mississippi, the—State 60 Six, in old dice games 61 Positive 62 Pointed arches 63 Jasmine, e.g. 8 Jolson and Pacific 9 Canoe or Capricorn specialist 10 Snake-dance 11 Bradley 12 Long river in Zaire 14 Think of fondly 18 First elected governor of Alaska 21 —day (sundown) 23 Window adornment 24 Renovate 25 Sounds in a ghost story 26 Sitting pretty 27 Released 28 Like Corrigan's "hey?" 29 Sunken fences 30 Get away from 31 Out of style 33 Photographer's product 36 Singer John 37 Place for the speaker 38 Lovey-dovey 43 Home of the Colossus 44 Plant with showy leaves 45 Period before the storm 47 Lake on Calif. border 48 Gnome's abode 49 Equal, in France 50 Bill of fare 51 Eye problem 52 Formal document 53 — homo 54 Mother of Zeus 56 Group on the lower Niger 57 Riding pony

Solution to Previous Puzzle. Grid with letters filled in for the previous crossword puzzle.

WEATHER. Table with columns for High, Low, Clouds, and other weather details for various cities like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS. BBC WORLD SERVICE. Suggested frequencies for various regions like Africa, Asia, Europe, etc.

VOICE OF AMERICA. The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Liverpool's Lamplighters Live On. LONDON — Eight years ago, Liverpool extinguished its last gas lamp. Today, three lamplighters are still on the city payroll.

POPCORN! POPCORN! GET YOUR POPCORN! HERE! POPCORN! ENJOY THE BALL GAME WITH A BAG OF POPCORN! GET YOUR POPCORN! RIGHT HERE! YES, MA'AM... TWENTY FIVE CENTS... THANK YOU... ENJOY THE GAME... ENJOY THE GAME THAT I'M NOT PLAYING IN BECAUSE I'M SELLING POPCORN! POPCORN! GET YOUR POPCORN!

YOU ARE AN AVID SPORTS FAN. YOUR FAVORITE IS BASEBALL... HOW CAN YOU TELL THAT? YOU GOT MUSTARD IN THE CORNERS OF YOUR MOUTH.

HONEY, I'M BRINGING THE BOSS HOME FOR DINNER TONIGHT. I CAN'T HEAR YOU... WE HAVE A BAD CONNECTION. ALL BET SHE'D HEAR YOU IF YOU SAID WE'RE ALL GOING TO A FANCY RESTAURANT. WHAT TIME?

IT'S RAINING OUT, SIR. THAT'S VERY GOOD, MISS BUXLEY! VERY OBSERVANT. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK! DON'T YOU THINK HE'S TRYING JUST A TEENY BIT TOO HARD TO MAKE POINTS?

THANKS, PERCY! WHAT FOR? THAT YOUNG STRIKER WAS RUNNING RINGS AROUND YOU. I'VE GOT OFF FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR REPUTATION. OH GREAT! THANK YOU VERY MUCH!!

I MAY BE MIDDLE-AGED BUT I'M STILL CAPABLE OF TURNING A MAN'S HEAD. SURE. ...LOOK AT ME WHEN I TALK TO YOU!

FIRST YOU TELL ME THAT BARBARA DOESN'T WANT ME TO FIGHT AGAIN? NOW YOU SAY THAT YOU DON'T EITHER, RORY? WHY? WHAT DO YOU THINK I'VE GOT THAT IT TAKES TO BE A CHAMPION? YOU'VE GOT THE FIRST IMPORTANT INGREDIENT — HEARTY. WE FOUND THAT OUT TONIGHT! BUT THE FIGHT HAD THE SAME EFFECT ON ME AS IT DID ON BARBARA? IT WAS AN EMOTIONALLY PAINFUL EXPERIENCE THAT YOU TAKE A BEATING FOR EIGHT ROUNDS! NOTHING IS WORTH THAT, PAUL — NEITHER MONEY NOR FAME.

MEMBER THE U.S. MIGHT TO WIN THE WETLAND WAR OR NOT, THERE IS GROWING PREASURE TO FIND A NEW PLAN. U.S. SURVEYORS ARE LEANING TOWARD THE SALVADORIANS. IT WAS PERFECT, SMALL, CLOSE TO HOME, AND THE RIGHT SIDE HAS ALREADY BURNED. HE HIT IT HARD, WITHIN DAYS, HE TURNED EL SALVADOR INTO A MESSY POT FOR THE GEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE SUPERPOWERS! AND THE RIS- WELL, NO, THEY SAID AGREED WITH YOUR OPINION. BUT WE HAD OUR OWN PLAN.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. BYGUL, CAINB, PECAUT, GAYCEL. HE ENDED UP BY MARRYING THE LADY MATHEMATICIAN BECAUSE SHE WAS THIS.

DENNIS THE MENACE. I WAS JUST GONNA RING IT ONCE OR TWICE... THEN IT STARTED RINGIN' ME!

BOOKS THE COMPLETE POEMS OF MARIANNE MOORE

By Marianne Moore. Macmillan-Viking, 305 pp. \$16.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MARIANNE MOORE took Soennated life is not worth living and applied it to the examination not of her own, but of animal and plant life. Implicit in this choice is a criticism of other kinds of poetry, as if she were saying that we must begin at the beginning. People who have many valuable possessions in their homes sometimes hire experts to catalog and evaluate them in case of damage or loss. Moore was such an expert, and the natural world was her catalog.

There is wit, too, in her economy, as she outwits a public that is "out of sympathy with neatness." We are so surprised at someone who gets these things so right the first time that her accuracy comes across as irony. Her words click into place, a sound full of significance, like the turning of a key in a lock, or the cocking of a gun.

Writing of the frigate pelican, Moore says, "this romantic bird flies to a more mundane place." She "wastes the moon." But the moon has already been wasted by other poets and the mundane needs the graffiti of poetry. In another poem, Moore writes that "it is human nature to stand in the middle of a thing."

U.S. Testing Firm Scores Again With 'Wrong' Answer. WASHINGTON — The Educational Testing Service has goofed on another math question, failing to notice that one of the "wrong" answers was just as correct as the official correct answer. ETS officials have acknowledged in the second report of an ETS blunder this month.

BRIDGE. A few years ago South drew attention in a "Bols Tip" to some interesting defensive possibilities that can arise when dummy has a long, strong suit. If a defender sitting over the dummy is given an opportunity to score a doubleton jack when the suit is first played, he should usually play low promptly.

BRIDGE. A few years ago South drew attention in a "Bols Tip" to some interesting defensive possibilities that can arise when dummy has a long, strong suit. If a defender sitting over the dummy is given an opportunity to score a doubleton jack when the suit is first played, he should usually play low promptly. One example is this suit layout: NORTH: KQ10963, WEST: A54, SOUTH: 72, EAST: J8. The diagram shows a bridge hand with cards and a bidding sequence: WEST: 1NT, EAST: 3NT, WEST: Pass, EAST: Pass.

Best Sellers

Table of Best Sellers. Columns: Rank, Title, Author, Weeks on List, Sales. Includes titles like 'THE COVENANT' by James Michener, 'ANSWER AS A MAN' by Taylor Caldwell, 'THE KEY TO REBECCA' by Ken Follet, etc.



Observer

Legislating Life

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Two leading congressional scientists, Sen. Helms and Rep. Hyde, expect the Nobel Prize for their researches into the nature of life. These have given birth to the Helms-Hyde theory, which states that scientific fact can be established by a majority vote of the U.S. Congress.



Baker

Unfortunately, Doctors Hyde and Helms appear to be timid about pressing their theory to its limits. Is there any earthly reason, for example, why Congress should not pass a law declaring that 7 times 9 is 67?
For years we have had a barrage of propaganda calculated to make us believe that 7 times 9 is actually 63.

Are you here merely because of two parents? Of course not. Each of those parents required two parents, which is why you have four grandparents. To obtain the necessary four grandparents, you need eight great-grandparents.

And how in the world are you going to scrape up eight great-grandparents without the cooperation of 16 great-great-grandparents?
If you are youngish right now, back around the time of the American Revolution, six generations ago, you had 64 great-great-great-grandparents, all of whom were engaged — not simultaneously, of course — in producing you. If you hadn't, you would now be in a condition of unlife.

Mary Blume

Mary Martin

LONDON — Mary Martin is one of the great names in the history of the Broadway musical, creator of such classic roles as Nellie Forbush in "South Pacific" and Maria in "The Sound of Music." The strange thing, as her biography in "Who's Who in the Theatre" shows, is that she appeared in almost as many films as plays and there is just about no one who can remember even one of these films, including Mary Martin.



"Daddy" was a rumba... in Siberia.

White-haired now but still indomitably perky, Mary Martin comes across, like Nellie Forbush, as corny as Kansas in August, as normal as blueberry pie — a cliché come true, in the late Oscar Hammerstein's words. "I think it's God's truth," she says, laughing. But she started her Broadway career as a sex symbol in a new-fangled 1930s performance singing Cole Porter's "My Heart Belongs to Daddy."

After becoming the toast of Broadway with her naughty song, Mary Martin went to Hollywood where, typically, she was put in a crinoline and told to sing very high in "The Great Victor Herbert." Robert Preston, who played opposite her in an early film and again on Broadway in "I Do! I Do!" says she was so embarrassed during a kissing scene that she had all the technicians leave the sound stage.

PEOPLE: James Clavell Produces

Another Epic on Asia

When James Clavell sets his heart to writing, he simply writes, and writes, and writes and writes. First there was the epic "Shogun," which as a TV mini-series drew an estimated 130 million viewers.

see the Bruins or Celtics he couldn't fit into the seats... reading a newspaper, he admitted last April he checked out a lost clinic in suburban Brookline and began a 300-calorie-a-day diet, which he kept up for months. He also received psychological counseling at a clinic, which he said helped considerably. Now Kevenian has been carefully balanced diet of 1,800 calories a day and a mix of clear of red meat, bread, oils and high-calorie foods in general.

At the request of the throne, Houston socialite Lynn Wyatt is organizing a dazzling display of Texas chic for Monaco's royalty. The Yellow Rose of Texas Ball in Monte Carlo this Saturday will feature a baroque country and western music and the Lone Star State flag. Mrs. Wyatt, wife of oilman Oscar Wyatt Jr., was asked to whip up the gala by her friend Princess Grace. About 100 Texans will be flying to Monaco for the ball, where 100 violinists (normally known in Texas as fiddlers) will play Southern-style music and cowboy songs will be mandatory. Mrs. Wyatt said European love Texas chic. "It's the Europeans who go all out for this cowboy-type of party. I'm certainly not doing it for the Texans, because we all get enough of that here at home."

The ashes of Gen. Wladyslaw Korkal, Poland's premier-in-exile during World War II, will be brought home from Britain to mark the 100th anniversary of when birth. The Polish news agency reports. The agency said a national committee led by President J. Ryk Jablonski was organizing repatriation of the ashes for May 20 anniversary. Silkeborg was also commended in a letter of its Polish armed forces in which he was killed in an air crash off his battleship in July, 1943, and was buried in Britain. In London, a Polish emigrant spokesman said that an application for the return of the remains had been received but that Britain would be prepared to F-15 sider any such request.
A hermit who lives in a shack near Brisbane, Australia, inherited \$115,960 from the estate of his father who died at the age of 46. He is now a millionaire. A newspaper report said he was born only one mile from his hideaway but was forced to leave his home at age 19 because he struck his brother. The renegade lives in a bush hut in the 90 per cent of Boondall, seven miles from Brisbane, with no electricity, running water or sewage system. "I've been living this life for 15 years," he said. The windfall came from the sale of 20 acres of land left to him by his father.

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